NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRECE

BODENE GRECE

BODE

Greek of Asia, in whom the quick Greek intelligence passed over into a more decidedly Asiatic type of versatility or cunning.

Every one knows, from Juvenal or Johnson, the character of the Greek at Rome—the versatile adventurer who was equally ready to cast a horescope or to compound a incelicine, to square the circle or to drill the ballet, to pose as a professor or an acrobat; a being whose rank traversed the whole scale that separates an Italian organ-grinder from the last new tenor, but who was always so far in the same condition, that Rome refused to take him scriously. This was the needy Greek of Asia or alexandria who came to push his way at Rome. But there was another type of Greek which was not much seen at Rome,—the Greek of Europe, who stayed in Greece Proper. When the Romans conquered Greece they found that the bulk of the population were of a class hardly known in Italy. In Cicero's time it was very rare for a comparatively poor man in Italy to have any land of his own. But in Greece the mass of the free men were still farming their own land, just as in the old days. We have not far to seek for a specimen of the Greek farmer or small landowner who lived on his own land in the old country among the old associations. There could not be a better specimen than Platarch at the end of the first century. Platarch had paid a few visits to Rome as a fourist from the provinces, but he spent the latter years of his quiet life in Greece, near ms native place, Chaeronciathe scene of the battle in which Plulin dealt the death-blow to Greek Brighton in Eubora—"It is a place fitted by nature for sundry honesi pleasures, beautified with many fair houses and lougings, in such sort as it is reputed the public hostery of all Greece. This town flourishes chiefly in the middle of Spring; for many resort thithen at that time, and meet in cach others houses at tables spread with all good things, and, being at leisure, hold large onverse touching letters."

Greece was so thinly peopled then, Plutarch says, that the whole

Greece had still a worthy home-life of its own, but a powerful tonic was needed to lift and brace that life. Such a tonic came in the middle of the third century. For 300 years the Greeks had had no chance of showing that they could fight; but they showed is now when they drove back the vic-torious Goths, who had defeated the Koman egions. This success was largely due to the regen erating influence of Christianity, which, working trself upward from the lower strata of Greek society, had given a new earnestness to the national character. Under the Byzantine emlittle thought of save for the taxes which it sent to Constantinople. It was fairly prosperous in its neglect. The large towns still showed some remains of ancient architectural spleudor, though ost of the masterpieces of sculpture had been earried away to the imperial capital. The old language, impoverished indeed and corrupted in grammar, but not yet alloyed with many foreign elements, was still spoken; the ancient literature was sometimes read. A large Slavonian population, chiefly pastoral, had settled on the plams and hill-slopes along with the Greeks. Grain was not much cultivated, but there were rich olive-groves, orchards, and vineyards, which gave Greece a monopoly of the choicest cils, wines, and fruits. The true spring of Greek energy and prosperity was found in

the towns.

The sifk-worm had been brought into Greece from China in Justinian's reign. Mediaeval Thebes and Athens flourished by the manufacture of silk almost as Manchester has flourished by cotton. Their marts could show many other costly wares besides—woollen fabries of gorgeous hurs, dresses cambroidered with gold, jewelry, and ornamented arms. If the stranger visited the southern part of Monemynsia—whence malmesy took its name—or the harbor of the Peireus, he would be in the midst of a scene as busy as the Rialto of Venice in later days. Under the Byzantine Empire the trade of India and China passed through Central Asia, north of the Caliph's dominions, to the Euxine, and thence through the Ægean to the West. The Greek marine, both mercantile and naval, was the largest in the world. The Greeks had in their hands almost all the commerce with the Black Sea and with the West. They carried to Europe the perfumes, pearls, and jewels of India and Arabia—above all, their spices, then largely used at table, and for incense in churches—the silks of China—the tortoiseshell of Africa—as well as the oils, fruits, and wines, the textures, arms, and jewellers' work of the Empire itself. The ,wealth of the Byzantine wolld from the eighth century to the twelfth is sufficiently shown by a single fact. The Byzantine Empire supplied Western Europe with almost the whole of the gold coin which was then in circulation. The long stability of the Byzantine gold entrency is a remarkable proof of prosperity and of prudence.

Under the Turkish domination (1453-1821), the Greek race was brought to the lowest condition which the long record of its existence can show. No other race probably having once fallen so deep has again risen to freedom and civilization. Just here it is that the marvellous vitality of Greek national life is most strikingly seen."

Let us try and see what Greek life under Turkey was like when it was about at its worst—say in the year 1560. Suppose we are walking near a white-washed Turkish village in Boeotia. That Greek who is working in the fields is the tenant of a Turkish landlord to whom he pars a head-rent. The Turkish landlord holds his land as a fiel directly from the Sultan. The Turk's father was a cavalry soldier, who received this fiel as a good-service reward, on condition of taking the field again, when required, with a certain number of men. These fiels were of three classes—there were about 2,000 of them in all in Greece—enabling the Sultan to call out about 7,000 cavalry. In the sixteenth century they were make hereditary in most places, passing on from father to son. The Turk never troubled himself about tilling the land; he left that to the natives; his one business in life was to keep up his military skill; and for a long time these Turkish land-holders were the best light cavalry in Europe. Let us try and see what Greek life under Turkey

not a sudden insurrection to which the people were stung by maddening wrongs; it was the necessary result of a movement which had been growing for more than a century. As soon as the Greek race came to comprehend their position and to be capable of concerted action it was certain that they must rise; and in the last century three causes went to give them this light and power: the organization of a service of highly educated Greek commerce; and a literary revival of the Greek language, stimulated by a few able men who saw that the first step toward the recovery of independ ence was to fit the Greek language once more to be come the organ of a national mind.

The Greek Revolution, springing from deep general causes, delivered part of the Greek race from Turkey. Thus, after more than two thousand years, there were once more free Greeks, bound to the old Greeks by the of race, character, and language. The Greek nationality, like the Jewish astionality has never been confident. But the gange. The Greek hardeness, the Jew has acclimatived introductly, has never been crushed out. But there is a signal difference. The Jew has acclimatized hunsell to the political atmosphere of every country in which he has been admitted to equal civic rights. The Greek has never done this. The Greek has never done this. The Greek has never done this oblitical breath freely under any political system which was not Greek. The Greek has been the loyal subject or the able servant of foreigners, out he has never become, in mind and heart, their follow-citizen; for to do that would be to strip himself of what he can no more put off than he can put off his skin, the mate distinction of his Hellenic character. This has been so, whether the foreign influence was wielded by Roman or by Ottoman, by Venice or by Russia, by France or by Great Britain; and it will be so to the end.

The second lecture contains an agreeable narrative of a tour in Greece in 1878. Professor Jebb found Athens a handsome and prosperons city of 50,000 inhabitants (besides 30,000 in the Peiricus). with new public buildings in the purest taste, many fine private houses-the houses of Greeks who have made fortunes abroad and have returned to enjoy their wealth in their own country; handsome boulevards, and a general aspect of neatness. But the groves which Phiedrus sought on the banks of the Hissus, the bowery haunts of the nightingale by the Cophisus, which Sophocles celebrates, have dwindled, or disappeared. "From May to August the one thing which Athens craves in vain is shade." The destruction of wood in Greece has become a serious misfortune, drying up the watercourses and diminishing the rain-fall, to the great injury of the climate. Travelling, even in the best months of the year, is attended with many discomforts. The roads are deplorable, and there are few inns except in the coast-towns. The towist who would see the provinces must employ a dragoman, who provides riding horses, " and usually carries a complete cauteen, trusting to the villages only for staple articles of food, eggs, chickens and bread, sometimes lamb and fruit. Our dragoman, whose Christian name was Miltiades, deserves a portrait by a better artist; he had lived some years in the service of an Englishman, and had certain fixed beliefs, which nothing could disturb, with re gard to British usages and the British character; his views of the English language, though limited, had much of the rigid and dogmatic character of the later Greek rhetoric; and when he desired to be particularly emphatic, he used to begin with the stirring exordium, 'My gentlemens, I tell you the truth! His method of dealing with the natives was sometimes more summary than we could quite approve, but he had the practical merit of generally carrying his point." Our travellers mounted about six in the morning, or earlier, rested for an hour or two in the middle of the day wherever shade and water could be found, and stopped for the night a out five or six in some village where a room could be had in a cottage. Professor Jebb and his companions followed this life for several

weeks in May and June, and found it very pleasant, The nature of the broken, hilly ground in many passing on from father to son. The Turk never that to the natives; his one business in life was to keep up his military skill; and for a long time these Turkish land-holders were the best light can arry in Europe.

If our Greek friend in the fields had only to pay his rent-which is not yery heavy—his poverty-stricken air would be hard to understand. But if you pursue your inquiries, the case will become clearer. It is now about a month since the harvest. A great heap of corn, not yet threshed; his population and the fields had only to pay the form means that the Turkish tax gatherer has not been means that the Turkish tax gatherer has not been means that the Turkish tax gatherer has not been there yet. The Greek farmer has to pay the Government a tax in kind on the whole yield of his prevent frauds on the exchequer, the whole produce, once harvested, must be let alone till the tax collector comes in person, and sees the Government keeps garateed from the farmer's heap. For the man passance of the greek man and thus he has had specially approplaces makes it necessary to go at a foot's pace a

priated to him the generic name of "irrational." that is, of animal as distinguished from man. Starting from Athens Professor Jebb towk the northern provinces first, and then traversed the Peloponnesus. His descriptions of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the country are excellent; they show not only graphic power, but a fine sense of the contour and beautiful fusion of color, the bold outlines of the hills forming a franework for the brightest, softest, and most delicate of huse, and the "sundlean seeing of distant things that you never supposed from the map that you could possibly, see?" First classical and historical references are ample, picturesque, often eloquent, never pedantic; and the has observed the present condition of the people with the keen eye of a practical Soction.

The people with the keen eye of a practical Soction.

Once we breakfasted in a cettage on the island of the estimate of the present condition of the people with the keen eye of a practical Soction.

Once we breakfasted in a cettage on the island of the estimate of the present condition of the people with the keen eye of a practical Soction, and the sundle society of the moral character of the agricultural population. They work hard and live simply, marry as soon as they can, and hardly ever get drunk. They have strong domestic habits and family life has a decidedly partiarchal tone.

Once we breakfasted in a cettage on the island of the people with the contage will be a sound to the properties of the present

see," Tile classical and historical references are ample, pictureque, often cloquent, never pedantic; and he has observed the present condition of the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the keen eye of a practical Section and the people with the people with the people of the people with the keep eye and he was the master of a New-York grocery. Once we breaffasted in a cottage out he island of Rheneia closs to Delos. Our host was an old many the people of the people with the people with the people of the people with the people with the people with the people of the people with the peop twelve years; and there are nearly 800 other man twelve years; and there are nearly 800 other manufacturing establishments in the kingdom, employing 25,000 hands, and turning out \$30,900,000 worth of goods every year. The shipping interest has been so greatly developed that the Greek mercantile marine now ranks seventh in the world. In popular, education, both in the lower and higher grades, Greece has an exceptional reputation, and many recent travellers have been warm in their praise alike of the ystem and of its practical application. But the facilities offered for a free schooling have had one unfortunate consequence. Where even the university is free to all, it is natural that an unusually large proportion of young men go through a college course, and as there is hittle scope in so poor a country for the trained intelligence, it results that the liberal professions are absurdly overcrowded. "While there is felt in Greece," writes Mr. Watson, British Secretary of Legation at Athens, "a painful dearth of men whose education has fitted them to supply some of the multifarious material wants of the country—such, for instance, as surveying, farming, road-making, and bridge-building—there is, on the other hand, a plethora of lawyers, writers, and elerks, who, in the absence of regular occupation, become agitators and coffee-house politicians."

ROMANCE AND REALITY AT ORI'S ISLAND.

Meanwhile the bouseholder with whom Middleton on the Harber.

Meanwhile the bouseholder with whom Middleton on the remained so long, That the price might be carged him \$4\$ by the week for this accommodation, had be remained as long, That the price might that this would rive have explained that this week for this accommodation, had be remained as long, That the price might had this would relate some rowing and saling. In some respectative was extravagant, however, it was explained that this would rive have explained that this would rive had been converted in the first this would relate some rowing and saling. In some respectative was extravagant, and that this would rive had been conv nfacturing establishments in the kingdom, employ-

office-house politicians." There are several pages of Professor Jebb's book which have a direct reference to the question of the Greek frontier, which is now once more a disturbing lement in the politics of Europe :-

which have a direct reference to the question of the Greek frontier, which is now once more a disturbing element in the politics of Europe:

The Greek question has one aspect in which it happens to touch the politics of the hour, but it has also another, a larger and higher aspect, in which it rises clear of them. With regard to the general position and prospects of Greece, there are two things which would perhaps be generally admitted by persons of sober judgment, who have endeavored to look fairly and dispassionately at the facts of the case. First, Greece has made creditable progress during the last fifty years, during the last fifteen it has made progress which may well be called remarkable, and which, notwithstanding deficiencies that remain, offers a solid ground of confidence in the future of Greece and the Greek nation. Every one now admits that it was a mistake to make the Greek nation of semall, and to give it such a frontier—a frontier shich leaves out such a place as Janina, for instance, so long the very centre of Greek life, during a period when Athens was a second-rate provincial town. Then the country started with a heavy debt for a loan of which less than one-fifth was applied to the purposes for which it was rapided to the purposes for which it was suffage, and civil servants are removable on a change of Ministry. Thus there has had a truly effective constitution. All these-canses have kept the country poor. Want of capital has impeded agriculture and public works. Greece has miversal suffage, and civil servants are removable on a change of Ministry. Thus there has been a general dearth of seenre careers for able men. The liberal professions have been overstocked. Greece has bad to many politicians and too many politicians and too many politicians and

ROMANCE AND REALITY AT ORR'S ISLAND.

"Yis," said one interlocator, severely, "there's a good deal of novil about that. There never was no such folks, and no such talkin' telks. There ain't no caves and no sungglers. My brother'n-law's farm's been alongside o' Long's Cove for fifty year, and he never sor 'em. They couldn't get in, what's more, smugglers couldn't; there ain't water to float 'em. There wan't no such week—at least the ship Hanover was lost some such way over to the mouth of the Kennebec; but she had to go'n' plaster it onto us and there am't no sense in it. The cap'n's wife, she didn't die o' fright either, 'cause I seen her not over a year'n' a half age."

The young lady who made the inspired rag mats, in the same way had read the book, because she lived in the place; but she must say—And although she did not say, it was plan to be seen that if she had said the judgment would not have been more favorable. A blidf old gentleman, on the other hand, a really venerable and picturegue figure, who was said by popular report to be the Cap'n Pennel! of the narrative, though lamenting that people shoul; come from the West, and even from "Capedy," and give themselves unnecessary trouble in head of the property o

edy," and give themselves unnecessary trouble in hunting for caverns that never existed, and cut the bark off his fruit trees for mementos, delivered an opinion in rebuttal that had the roundness and completeness of an apothegm,
"You don't want to inquire to clost intera good story, I tell 'cm." he said; "it's cert'in to spile it."

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

Matthew Arnold in The Nineleenth Century.
In Ireland, where inequality produces, owin all these, more pressing and evident troubles in Feelender. in England, and is the second cause of our difficulties with the Irish, as the habit of governing them in deference to British middle-class prejudices is the first—in Ireland Liberal statesmen never look the thing fairly in the face, or apply a real remedy like the reform of the faw of bequest, but invent palinatives like the Irish Land Act, which do not go to the root of the evil, but which ansettle men's notions as to the constituitive characters of property, making these characters someting quite different in one place from what they are in another. And in England, where inequality and the system of great estates produces trouble too, though not so glaringly as in Ireland, in England Liberal statesmen shrink even more from looking the thing in the face, and apply little palliatives; and even for these little palliatives they allege reasons which are extremely questionable, such as that each child has a natural right to his equal share of his father's property, or that land in the hands of many owners will certainly produce more than in the hands of few. And the true and simple reason against mequality they shot their eyes to, as if it were a Medusa; the reason, namely, that inequality, in a society like ours, mevitably materializes the upper class.

Not until the need in man for expansion is better understood by Liberal statesmen—that it includes equality as well as political liberty and free trade in England, and is the second cause of our difficulties with the Irish, as the habit of governing then

THE CREED OF THE AGNOSTICS.

W. H. Mailock in The Nineteenth Century.

"To begin, then," said Leigh, looking down on his manuscript, "I want first to ask you if your meral tenching is not based on scientific method, and if it does not accept and emphasize all the discoveries of the great modern physicists?"

"It does," said Mrs. Norham.

"Consequently," said Leigh, "we have no immortal souls. We have no entity within us separable from the body and capable of surviving it. Our inward lives are nothing but a succession of states of consciousness; and our outward lives nothing but a succession of actions."

"This is perfectly true," said Mrs. Norham.

"Further," said Leigh, "the old conception of a free will is a false one. The creed of science is the creed of determinism. We always act in obedience to the strongest notive."

"We do," said Mrs. Norham. "Action without motive is inconceivable: and it is surely mere tautology to say that it is the strongest motive that inoves us. But don't think," she went on, "that you can wriggle out of your moral responsibility."

Leigh, however, stopped her.

moves us. But don't think," she went on, "that you can wriggle out of your moral responsibility—"

Leigh, however, stopped her. ... "I think that of all human beings that ever talked or thought about man, virtue and duty, you and your school are the most utterly vain and visionary. It is not that you have not got hold of one part of the truth, but that you altogether forget another part. You dwell on our muschish impulses so persistently that you quite forget the selfish ones. You speak as though man's one need were to justify his own virtuous aspiratious, and not also to condemn his vicious ones. You forget that all present experience, all knowledge of history, reveals this one human truth, that the human heart is a battle-ground for contending impulses, and that the devli's legions are not annihilated because a few excellent theories may ignore them. All the meaning of life, and all progress, you say, depends on love. But how is this love to be increased? It exists in the world about as. That is true enough; but does it exist militant or triumphant? In thousands up an thousands of generatious it has, according to your theory, been struggling; and struggling and unvictorious it still remains. What one new aid have you and yours to give to it? You compared the pursuit of the public good last night to a fox-hunt; and you spoke of all the self-demais and activity that hunting entails. Yes, but hife is not like a fox-hunt; nor is the desire for useful activity like the hunter's cagerness. The central fact of life for the vast majority of manking has not been an eagerness varillating between two counter-attractions. The most self-indulgent men will often get up early to hunt; but the duty of killing the tox will not coerce him into doing so if he wishes also to remain at home and make love to his neighbor's wife. No, no. The creed you fancy you live by has never really guided anyone, never really strengthed anyone."

"I live by it," said Mrs. Norham. "I and a thousand others are living examples of it, It is this

wife. No, no. The creed you fancy you live by has never really guided anyone, never really strengthened anyone."

"I live by it," said Mrs. Norham. "I and a thousand others are living examples of it. It is this that sustains and strengthens us, and makes our life full of such infinite significance and joy to us, though we neither hope for heaven, nor have the least fear of hell. Do I paint my pictures because God will punish me if I am idle, or stir the minds of the wavering with my essays because my Church teaches me to instruct the ignorant? Not so. What sustains me is the sense that I am doing the great work of the world. In this paper, which goes forth through the length and breadth of England," she said, tapping The Agnosic Mordist, "I have the blessed consciousness that my thought and labor are working for good; and I know that during the next few days I shall be receiving glad and joyful letters from the many that my words will have helped, In this paper, too, I can show you a list of the pictures already sout by me to the school I spoke of, which will already, with form and color, be enlarging the laste and the capacities of the youngest generation of our poer."

Ah.'said Leigh, still sasnding and looking down at his companion, as she broke the paper wrapper that was still around the journal, 'you listle know what manner of spirit you are of. You think you know the world; but every word said, every view expressed by you, shows me how small, how fragmentary, has been your experience of it. The little.

A pages By Edgar Fawcett—10. STUDIES IN THE

expressed by you, shows me how small, how fragmentary, has been your experience of it. The little
chque you have lived in, and from which all your
thoughts are drawn, is but a pool by the side of the
great river of life; and it may well be that it is full
of reflections; but that its because there is no current in it. What you mistake for the love of humanity and the hope of progress, is a compound of
two things—the religions feeling that you were
imbued with in your youth, and your own pleasure
in the lancy that you personally are a great force
in the world. And what you mistake for humanity
is the handful of quiet industrious and intensly
self-satisfied people, who only differ from yourself
in being less ingenious. If you despise me it must
be so; I cannot justify myself. But I am not careless, as you think I am; I am not altogether selfish, as you think I am. But I am a man
whose lot has fallen in the common world; and I
am too houest to say that to be virtuous and to be
unselfish would not be a struggle to me; and that
I should not want to be sustained in it by so ne
strong, yivid faith in the value of what I struggled
for down this struggle on my ease I know I should not want to be sustained in it by some strong, vivid faith in the value of what I struggled for. How this struggle will end in my case I know not. But this I de know, that your teaching could be never any help to me. I am like a man who is lame in both fret; and what you tell me to do is to run with only one. Do not think that I do not respect and appreciate you; and do not be anary with me for saying thus much to you. Sniely, did you only know it, you, too, have your weaknesses, your self-seekings, and so ne personal vanities, when are not quite in harmony with your social creed."

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE ON AMERICAN INTER-VIEWING.
From The Nineteenth Century.

in England, and is the second cause of our difficults with the Irish, as the habit of governing them in deference to British middle-class prejudices is the first-in Ireland Liberal statestien investigation of the Irish Land Act, which do not go to the root of the evil, but which ansenting different in one piace from what they are in another. And in Eucland, where someting quite different in one piace from what they are in another. And in Eucland, where the political control is the political control is the political control in the face, or apply a resulting different in one piace from what they are in another. And in Eucland, in Eucland Liberal statesmen shrink even more from looking the thing in the face, and apply little paliatives; and even for these little paliatives; and even for these little paliatives; and even for these little paliatives; and even from the lands of the part of the state of the s

Louis Blane is hardly their equal, though a rival THE WESTERN MAN.

THE WESTERN MAN.

Charles Dudley Warner in Seribner.

To the Western man life is evidently worth living, for itself. Never before did man have so many solicitations to develop himself in it freely. But, unless human nature is changed, no material success can long satisfy him. I am not saying that Western evilizate in has been irreligious. Far from it. We are making an observation of the future, under the new conditions we have named. We are speculating upon the produgious development close at hand, which already has in it so much hunger for the material, so much scepticism of the supernatural, so much tendency to abate the importance of historical Christianity. Is the Western man going to make the experiment of a new sort of culture, say of art, which shall take the place of a religion worn out? Has he a notion that conservatories of music, academies of painting, decorating and wood-carving, habits of refinement and polite living, mitigated by systematized charities, in place of faith in the unseen, will keep his society sweet and strong? There are indications, here and there, in more than one great city, of an attempt to build society upon a gospel of culture, shored up by a philosophy of negations, worshipping in a temple of art, using a agnostic shorter catechism beginning:

Question—Who made you?

Answer—I don't know.

And ending with:

Q.—What is your destiny?

A.—I don't know.

I have said nothing of manners, or the contrasts

A.—I don't know.

I have said nothing of manners, or the contrasts of the manners of Europe and America which are the theme of so much of our recent literature, not because I under-value the interest of the matter, but it fails to assume a comparative importance in the presence of things more vital. We know that self-assertion and a certain "bumptionsness" of position, go along with self-consciousness and newness of position. Good manners are called the final flower of civilization, some say they are the sign of its decay. Much depends upon race, no doubt. The polishing of a nation is a flow process and a mystery. After a thousand years of civilization the typical Englishman is a chestont bur; the meat is apt to be sweet when you get it, but you are pretty certain to prick your fingers in cetting it. Perhaps not in two thousand years will the Western Man have the high breeding of the desert Arab, the social polish of the Turk. Perhaps never. For the conditions here are new under which manners are to be formed, new not only in the absence of the traditions of caste, chivairies, ceremontals, but new in the addition of the dogma of equality.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

From Gowart's Reminiscence, now first published in Lappincott.

I was passing a Roman Catholic Church in New-York; seeing the doors open and throngs of people pressing in, I stepped inside to see what I could see. I had not well got inside when I beheld Fitze. Greene Halleck standing uncovered, with reverential attitude, among the crowd of unshorn and unwashed worshippers. I remained till I saw him leave. In doing so he made a courteous bow, as is the polite custom of the humblest of these people on taking their departure.

On the the subject of compliments paid him for poetical talents, Mr. Halleck once said to me; "On a warm day in Summer a young man came into the office with a countenance glowing with ardor, innocence and honesty, and his eyes beaming with enthusiasm. Said he, "Is Mr. Halleck to be found here?" I answered in the affirmative. Continued he, with evidently increased emotion: "Could I see him?" 'You see him now.' I replied. He grasped me by the hand with a hearty vigorousness that added to my conviction of his sincerity. Said he: 'I am bappy, most happy, in baving had the pleasure at last of seeing one whose poems have afforded me no ordinary gratification and delight. I have longed to see you, and I have dreamt that I have seen you, but now I behold you with mine own cyes. God bless you fer ever and ever! I have come eleven hundred sailes, from the banks of the Miami in Ohio, mainly for that purpose, and I have been compensated for my pains."

Mr. Halleck told me that he had been solicited to write a hie of his early and beloved friend Drake. "But," said he, "I did not well see how I could grant such a request; I had no lever for my fulerum. What could I say about one who had studied pharmacy, dissection, written a few poems, and then left the scene of action I had no material, and a mere meaningless enlogy would have been out of the question."

In personal appearance Halleck was rather below the midmin height and well built; in waiking he had a rather slow and shuffling g

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